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FACTS FOR Committeemen

Issued by EAST CENTRAL DIVISION
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION
U. S. D. A. • WASHINGTON, D. C.

VOLUME III

JANUARY 1942

NO. 1

THE NEW 1942 GOALS

In announcing revised goals for farm production in 1942 Secretary Wickard emphasized that the coming production season is the most crucial in the history of American agriculture. To American farmers, the Nation looks for enough production this year to feed and clothe our own people for their wartime task, the United Nations look for indispensable supplies of food and fiber for their people and fighting forces.

The new 1942 goals call for the greatest production in our history, and for putting every acre of land, every hour of labor, and every bit of farm machinery, fertilizer, and other supplies to the use which will best serve the Nation.

Some of these goals will be difficult to reach but we believe farmers can do it despite wartime shortages of labor, machinery, and supplies. We believe they will do it. For wheat, cotton, and tobacco, the goals should not be exceeded. To do so would waste precious labor and supplies. We must produce to the limit in 1942 of the needed foods, because if the war is long it will become increasingly difficult to obtain the desired production.

The goals place particular emphasis on the production of oil-bearing crops, such as peanuts and soybeans, so that our supplies of oils and fats may not be reduced too drastically even though importations from the Far East are cut off. The milk goal requires maximum expansion in dairy production.

Now, with the Nation at war, and serving as the food and munitions arsenal for the United Nations, farmers are called upon for redoubled effort. All resources of the Government's agricultural programs are being pointed toward helping them do their wartime job.

FACTS for COMMITTEEMEN

OUR STAKE IN THE PACIFIC

The United States has vast and vital interests in the Pacific, so vital that all the energy possible is being used to keep open our lifeline to the Orient. Our interests are in raw materials that are not obtainable elsewhere in the quantities we need. Tin is probably the most important of our Pacific imports, and the one hardest to replace; Singapore and the Netherlands Indies provide us with our supply. Most of the tin imports are used for canned food, a staple of American life, for soldiers as well as civilians. We have a good stockpile of tin on hand in this country; we are building a smelter in Texas to refine Bolivian tin ore. Nevertheless, the best solution is to keep the Pacific sea lanes open.

Our situation in rubber parallels that in tin. More than 90 percent of our crude rubber supply comes from the Orient. In no other part of the world are the quantities we require now available.

All of the world's supply of manila fiber, from which rope is made, comes from the Philippine area. There is no substitute for rope where rope is needed. While these are the most important materials we get from the Orient, they are by no means all. Palm oil, cocoanut oil, quinine, manganese, chromite, tungsten, and many others come from the same area.

SOYBEANS AND PEANUTS

In order to encourage expansion in production of soybeans and peanuts for oil, the Department of Agriculture, during the period ending June 30, 1943, will purchase soybeans at not less than \$1.60 a bushel, farm basis, for designated varieties of U. S. No. 2 Yellow with location and grade differentials. Peanuts for oil will be purchased at not less than \$70 a ton for Class A Virginias, \$78 a ton for No. 1 Runners, and \$82 a ton for U. S. No. 1 White, Spanish Type, delivered at the approved local receiving agency with location and grade differentials.

NECESSARY EMPHASIS

As the war effort accelerates, we are finding new meaning in the phrase, "Arsenal for Democracy." It becomes more and more apparent that the Nation cannot have automobiles, refrigerators, and other mechanical devices "as usual" and at the same time produce military supplies needed to safeguard our American way of life. There will be hardships for all. Farmers' problems will become more acute, especially in the case of labor, machinery, seeds, containers, and the like. Nevertheless, time has come when each one of us must think and act in terms of doing the things that are necessary to win the war. With that idea in mind, the Secretary changed the title of State and County USDA Defense Boards to USDA War Boards.

PEA AND TOMATO PROGRAM

Canned tomatoes and canned peas are of special importance at this time since large quantities of these foods are needed for shipment under the Lend-Lease Act to nations allied with the United States in war. About one-fourth more canned tomatoes and one-third more canned peas than the 1941 record packs will be required to fulfil the established goals. This is not an easy undertaking. It will require the full cooperation of growers and canners and careful planning to utilize available canning facilities to the fullest extent possible.

A purchase program designed to achieve full capacity production of canned tomatoes and canned peas has been announced by the Department of Agriculture for 1942. It is based upon contracts by growers and canners. Minimum 1942 grower prices for tomatoes for canning, which will serve as a basis for certification of canners for participation in the purchase program, are those purchased on a flat or field-run basis delivered at the plant or major assembly point. Prices for States of the East Central Region are as follows: North Carolina, \$17; West Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee, \$17.50; Virginia, \$20; Delaware and Maryland, \$21.

COTTON VARIETY SHIFT

A substantial increase in the 1942 production of long staple (1-1/8 and over) varieties of cotton is needed because of the relatively small ratio of supplies of these varieties to requirements. It is proposed that the shift be made within present allotments. The Commodity Credit Corporation has established loan rate differentials for the 1942 crop together with a purchase program which will provide inducements to farmers for making such a shift.

DISCARDED SCRAP

Did it ever occur to you that there is enough scrap iron and steel on farms, if used together with other materials, to make:

- (1) More than twice as many battleships as there are in the whole world today, or
- (2) Enough 2,000-pound bombs to drop 3 per minute from Flying Fortress bombers incessantly for over 3 years, or
- (3) Enough 100-pound bombs to drop one every second of every minute of every hour of every day for over 3 years?

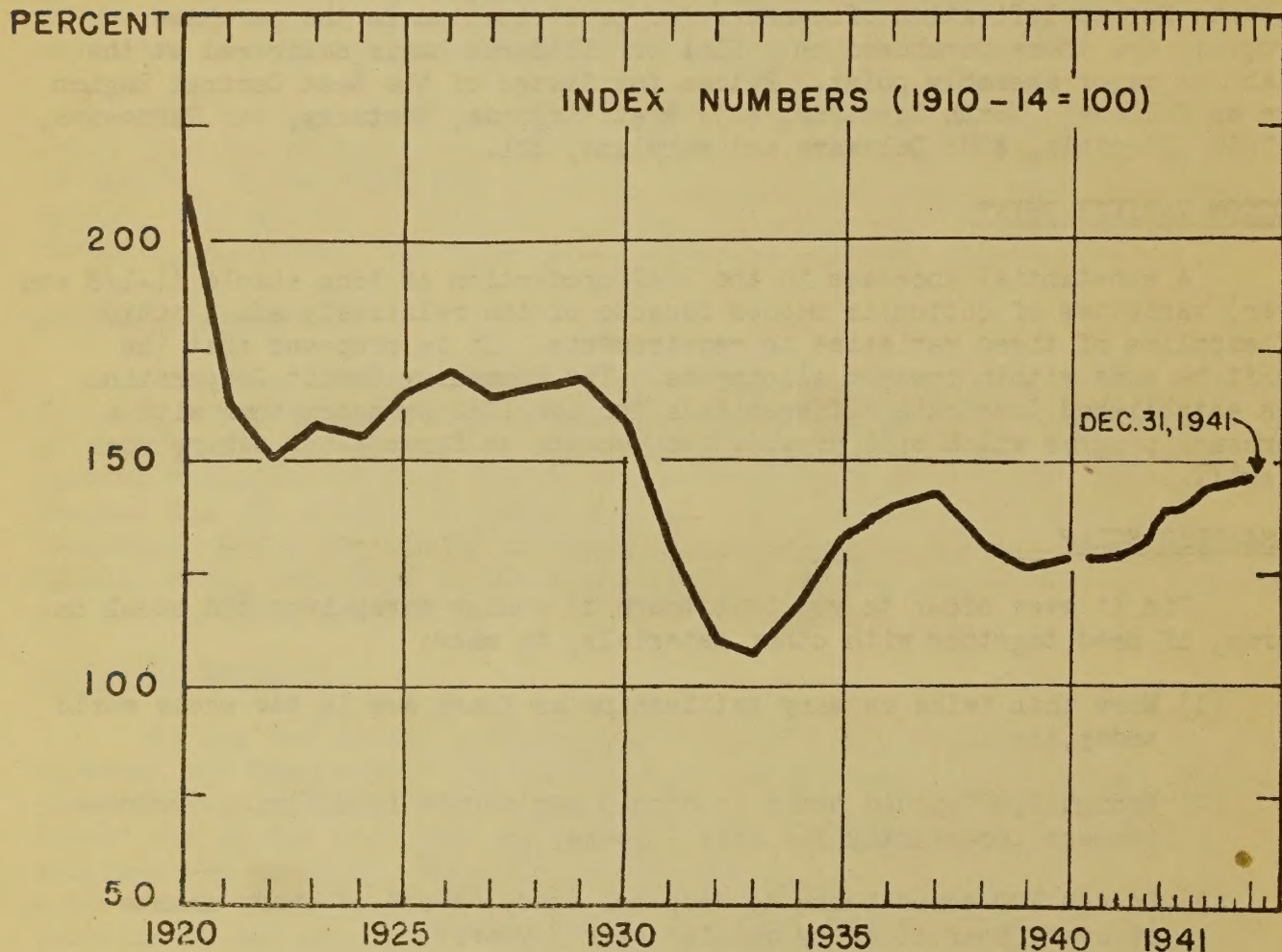
Such is true according to official release by Office Production Management.

Each committeeman should see that he and all neighboring farmers dispose of all scrap steel. Buy defense bonds or stamps to scrap Hitler.

RISING FOOD COSTS

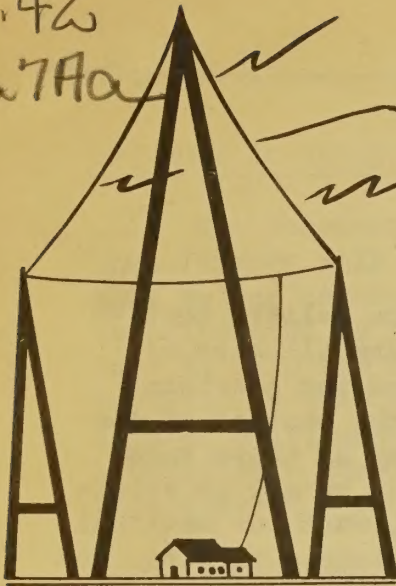
Many references are made nowadays to the rapid rise in the cost of food. Although food costs did rise during 1941, they remain well below food costs during the period 1920 to 1929, as illustrated by the accompanying chart. A supply of foods for a workingman's family which cost \$357 in September 1941, cost \$415 in 1929, and \$514 in 1920. However, the average yearly wages per employed factory worker were higher in September 1941 than at the "prosperity" peaks of 1920 or 1929.

RETAIL PRICES OF FOODS, UNITED STATES, 1920-41*



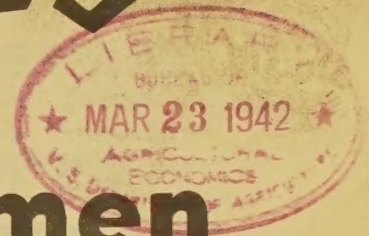
*Taken from "The National Food Situation," December 1941

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FACTS FOR Committeemen



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VOLUME III

FEBRUARY 1942

NO. 2

THE AAA IN WARTIME

In 1941 American agriculture took the offensive in the world battle for democracy and civilization. It revised its production program from top to bottom, inscribed "Food for Freedom" on its banner, and matched the industrial defense effort with a corresponding drive for agricultural necessities.* * * *

Machinery of the national farm program will be applied practically to the whole range of agricultural commodities, with three main ends in view: (1) To provide an abundance of everything for which there is an increased need; (2) to maintain checks on the production of crops that we have available in excessive quantities; and (3) to avoid a repetition of the mistakes made during World War I.* * * *

The Agricultural Adjustment Administration's job in wartime is bigger than it was before. It is not, however, a different job. It is the old job, with simply a change of emphasis among the priorities and an increase in the size of the undertaking. As the Government agency that aids the farmers in cooperative crop adjustments, the AAA is trying to do now what it has tried to do all along; namely, to assist the farmers in producing more of what the country needs and less of what it does not need.* * * *

The war did not find the AAA machinery wanting; it had been designed for flexible response to various situations. Yet the shift to high gear was not entirely simple. For one thing it was the first time in the AAA's experience that needs had justified all-out production in many lines simultaneously; moreover, the AAA system is not a machine but a Nation-wide organization of farm operators, each of whom has an individual duty to perform. The shift from low to high gear could not be accomplished with the single movement of a lever. It required the informed, cooperative, and coordinated action of millions of people, and multiplied many times the duties of AAA personnel. Essentially, in wartime, as in peacetime, the function of the AAA is to assist farmers in making crop adjustments collectively that they could not make individually. - Excerpts from 1941 Report of the Secretary of Agriculture.

THE PRESIDENT SPEAKS



"Those Americans who believe that we could live under the illusion of isolationism wanted the American eagle to imitate the tactics of the ostrich. Now, many of those same people, afraid that we may be sticking our necks out, want our national bird to be turned into a turtle. But we prefer to retain the eagle as it is -- flying high and striking hard."
- President Roosevelt.

WHEAT REFERENDUM

In announcing Saturday, May 2, as the date for the 1942 wheat referendum Secretary Wickard said, "American agriculture is embarking on the largest and most comprehensive food production program the world has ever seen. To obtain this production our entire agricultural effort must be expended in such a way that no waste of human labor, machines and material will occur in needless production of farm goods that already exist in plentiful quantities.*** Without producing a bushel this year, we have enough on hand to supply all of our anticipated needs at home and in foreign outlets well into 1943." Wheat marketing quotas on the 1942 crop were proclaimed last July when it became apparent that supplies would exceed the marketing quota level set by law. However, before becoming effective, quotas must be approved by two-thirds of the wheat farmers voting in the referendum. The 1941 referendum vote in East Central Region was 78.5 percent favorable; what will it be May 2, 1942?

U. S. TOBACCO STOCKS

	Jan. 1, 1941 (Million lbs.)	Jan. 1, 1942 (Million lbs.)	Change During Year (Million lbs.)
Flue-cured	1,902	1,821	- 81
Burley	844	918	+ 74
Fire-cured	132	172	+ 40
Dark Air-cured	71	80	+ 9

Substantial increases occurred during the year in holdings of burley and dark tobacco, while flue-cured stocks decreased. Each burley crop from 1937 to 1940 exceeded consumption and stocks piled up to a level exceeded only in 1934. Even at the current high rate of consumption, burley stocks at the beginning of the next marketing year will not be greatly reduced. The closing of export markets by war caused increases in dark tobacco stocks.

FACTS for COMMITTEEMEN

LET NONE GO HUNGRY

Our foremost job is to keep our war program strong on all fronts so that farmers will make their maximum contributions of food for freedom so that we can assure a steady supply of such magnitude that there will never be priorities in American grocery stores -- that no soldier or sailor will have to make the supreme sacrifice because one of us failed to do our job properly -- that no soldier or sailor will ever go hungry. Hesitation, lack of confidence, lack of cooperation, and dull enthusiasm must go. Only production - smart, all-out, clean-cut production with a consciousness of conservation - can stay.

- Fred S. Wallace, Chief, AAA.

VICTORY GARDENS

The 1942 national goal for farm gardens is 5,760,000 gardens. This compares with 4,850,000 in 1941. Victory gardens are an important part of each community's war production plans. Special victory garden conferences have been held in a number of States. State Governors are, by proclamation, setting aside a special "Garden Week." Foods that we grow, rather than buy, not only make possible better nutrition and lower costs of living, but this home production also relieves transportation which is vitally needed in the war effort. Every committeeman should take the lead in setting a good example in this program and should then influence his neighbors to follow it.

STOUT HEARTS

We must win this war. Let us not be deceived about the situation. It will take our best efforts to win. The cost will be paid in the blood of our sons. We enjoy the freedom we have because men were willing to die for it. We will preserve it only by a like sacrifice. We have been called upon for another increase in eggs, in hogs, in soybeans, and peanuts for oil, and in tomatoes and peas for canning. Milk is as important as ever. Keep talking up the production of things we need. Let's not waste time adding to our surplus of products not needed.* * * Stout hearts are necessary.

- Excerpts from Tennessee Letter to Committeemen.

FARMERS AND BUSINESSMEN

Farmer-businessmen meetings held during the last 2 years helped promote better understanding of mutual problems. In view of the gigantic undertaking of the Food for Freedom Program, there is now perhaps greater need than ever before for such meetings. As in the past, meetings should be held in county-seat towns, possibly combined with a simple supper; committeemen should also consider the scheduling of some meetings for other community centers. Informal discussions led by farmers could profitably relate to local goals for various products, progress made toward reaching these goals, problems as to availability of seeds, fertilizer, machinery parts, etc. National unity can be no greater than that existing in all communities of the land.

FACTS for COMMITTEEMEN

PRICE SUPPORT FOR EGGS

The Department of Agriculture has just announced a price supporting plan for eggs in Southern States. It is designed especially to meet marketing problems during the spring months of flush production. Operating through concentration points in each State, the plan places a floor under the price and should bring a cash market closer to farmers who maintain small poultry flocks. Farmers, cooperatives, small dealers and storekeepers can assemble eggs in lots of at least ten cases and dispose of them at the designated warehouses at specified prices. Prices based on at least 85% of parity for each State, will be announced each week. Detailed information can be obtained through County USDA War Boards.

FAT AND OIL NEEDS URGENT

Knowledge of the Nation's critical situation in fats and oils should influence every farm family to make the maximum effort to help relieve it. Essential war materials, including glycerin for explosives, are obtained from fats. Feeding hogs to heavier weights, growing peanuts and soybeans for oil, planting the full cotton allotment (the seed for oil) except in the event soybeans or peanuts for oil could be grown to greater advantage, all are ways of helping increase supplies. Making careful use of what we have also is important. In this connection, the War Production Board has asked housewives not to make their own soap; this wastes glycerin contained in the fat. Commercial soap is made from fat after the glycerin has been removed.

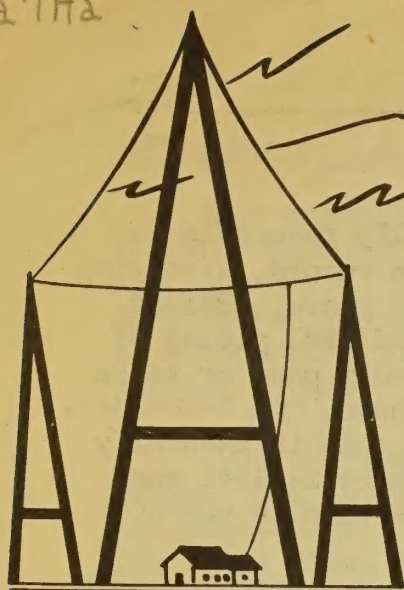
PARITY PRICES AND PRICES RECEIVED BY UNITED STATES FARMERS FEBRUARY 15, 1942

	Parity price	Av. price rec'd by farmers	Av. price, as percent of parity
Wheat, per bu. cts.	129.9	104.9	81
Corn, per bu. "	94.4	76.6	81
Cotton, per lb. "	18.2	17.8	98
Potatoes per bu. "	104.7	104.5	100
Peanuts for nuts, per lb. . "	7.1	5.4	77
Tobacco per lb. "			
Flue-cured, types 11 - 14. "	27.0	27.7 1/	103
Fire-cured, types 21 - 24. "	12.5	14.5 1/	116
Burley, type 31 "	26.2	29.2 1/	111
Maryland, type 32 . . . "	21.1	33.0 1/	156
Dark Air-cured, types 35-36 "	10.0	11.7 1/	117
Va. Sun-cured, type 37. . "	13.4	18.0 1/	134
Eggs, per doz. 2/ "	27.8	27.5	99
Hogs, per 100 lbs. dols.	10.6	11.6	110
Beef cattle per 100 lbs. . . "	7.7	9.9	130

1/ Preliminary season average

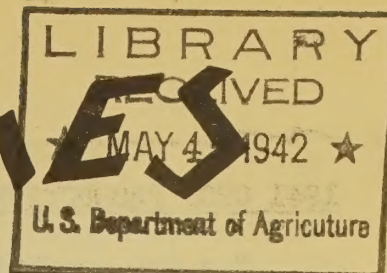
2/ Adjusted for seasonal variation

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VOLUME III

MARCH 1942

NO. 3

PRODUCTION THROUGH CONSERVATION

Conservation and the proper handling of land are desirable at all times, but in view of the possibility of a long war and the need of continuing ample production of vital foods, they are highly necessary at this time. These involve careful choice of the fields and areas best suited for particular crops, the use of good crop rotations, and the carrying out of practices which will maintain and improve soil fertility. Victory farming should add plant food to the land, preserve precious fertilizers that are becoming short, and hold needed water in the soil. We must all strive to prevent the rich earth from being dried up by the sun, blown away by the wind, or washed away in gullies.

Soil-building practices carried out in the past few years under AAA programs have resulted in reservoirs of soil fertility which may now be drawn upon in the Nation-wide effort to reach 1942 production goals. But can we allow these reservoirs to be drained without replenishing and still meet required goals in each future year of the war? We were in the last war less than 2 years, yet American agriculture was almost prostrate shortly after its close. This time we actually have less soil fertility in the Nation than we had 25 years ago, still we must produce a great deal more food and fiber. We cannot produce more simply by plowing more.

All know that the sound way to increase production is through conservation farming. It is the effective way. Committeemen are the means by which AAA programs are directed toward this important objective. Greater output of necessary foods is being encouraged and at the same time waste of land, labor, and machinery is being avoided by discouraging the production of products that are not needed. In the world battle of production, American agriculture must whip the Axis by getting enough of the right foods to our fighting forces and our working forces.

The war can be won—it can be lost—on American farms. Conservation farming will be a big factor in deciding the outcome.

FACTS for COMMITTEEMEN

1941 CROP PRODUCTION

For the country as a whole, the year 1941 was unusually favorable for crop production. Crop yields per acre were the highest on record, averaging 2 percent above yields in 1940 and 21 percent above the 10 years, 1923-32. Wheat averaging 16.9 bushels per acre set a new record, and 1941 yields of corn, tobacco, potatoes, and soybeans have been exceeded only once or twice in the last 70 years. Yields of oats, barley, grain sorghums, rye, buckwheat, flaxseed, cotton, hay, and peanuts were at levels reached only in unusually favorable seasons. Acreage used for 46 principal field crops in 1941 was about same as 1940. Crop failures were the lowest in more than 10 years.

TRAILER THRESHER

An "all crop" threshing machine, light in weight and easy to transport, has been designed by TVA engineers. This new machine makes it practical for "one crop" farming areas to diversify by growing small acreages of various crops that would not be profitable without this aid in harvesting.

MOVING SCRAP

The urgency of need for getting ALL scrap moved to blast furnaces at the earliest possible time evidently has not been fully understood in all cases. This is of vital importance. Each committeeman should feel a special responsibility for seeing that necessary actions are taken in his locality. If farmers have scrap too bulky to move to town, advise the County War Board, and the Board will tell the dealer where the scrap can be located. Farmers are not expected to break up their scrap.

TIN FOR HOME CANNING

Manufacturers are permitted to sell home-canning-type cans to hardware stores and other distributors buying for resale to home or institutional canners. An increase in home canning this year is desirable. The Department of Agriculture hopes to raise home canning to a level about 100 percent above 1941, in order to lift some of the pressure on commercial canners.

FARMERS PAY DEBTS

Many farmers are taking advantage of increased income to reduce mortgage debt. During 1941 pay-offs both as to number and amount were the greatest in the history of the land bank system. A total of 25,400 land bank borrowers and 24,700 commissioner borrowers repaid loans in full. This compares with 15,800 and 14,500, respectively, during 1940.

KEEP 'EM EATING

Planting the increased acreages of vital war crops may be half the battle, but not more. Plans now must be made to handle them. Sure, there'll be hardships! But they can't compare with the tragedies that would result if we should lose the war.

FARM WOMAN'S PART

Many organizations today are soliciting the help of women in various civilian defense efforts. The larger share of such efforts must be carried by town women. Farm women should not feel that they are neglecting their duty in failing to answer calls to service that would interfere with the more important job of producing the food needed by the Army, the Navy, and America at war.

The farm homemaker has an important part in the production of the vital foods. She is on the firing line in the production of milk, poultry products, and vegetables. Her efforts in meeting the record-breaking production goals for these vital foods constitute a dramatic and essential contribution to the waging of a successful war. Every extra dozen of eggs, quart of milk, pound of poultry, or jar of vegetables will help to supply the food needed for victory.—AAA News Letter, Walthill, Nebraska.

TEAM-WORK

Farmers in many rural areas are effecting savings in time and money by pooling their purchases, their farm-to-market deliveries, and by establishing "routes" for the collection of farm products, such as milk and eggs. Such pooling of effort probably will increase materially in the future. Prompt delivery of needed materials will become increasingly difficult. Therefore farmers will find it advisable to keep on hand larger reserves of needed articles such as plow points, bolts, and other items required at critical periods during the crop season.

1943 PROGRAM

Committeemen, farmers, and farm leaders have been asked to make recommendations relative to the soil-building phase of the 1943 program. This year, more than ever before, the practices recommended should be such as will achieve maximum conservation and hence maximum safeguard of future production, with available funds. Possibilities of placing greater emphasis on a small number of practices most needed in a county should be carefully studied.

COURT DECISION

On March 14, the Federal Court, Southern District of Ohio, rendered a decision restraining the collection from the plaintiff of more than 15 cents wheat marketing quota penalty for 1941. To all other producers the 1941 Wheat Marketing Quota Program shall continue as heretofore, including the collection of the 49-cent penalty.

The decision of the Court did not question the constitutionality of the penalty collection, nor did it question the enforcement of the wheat marketing quotas or the penalty at one-half the loan rate in 1942 or future years. The Government appealed the decision and the Supreme Court will probably review the case within a short time.

FACTS for COMMITTEEMEN

WHEAT REFERENDUM

Saturday, May 2, 1942, is the day. All eligible growers should vote in the wheat quota referendum at their neighborhood balloting places.

Let's be sure our neighbors know the facts about the wheat situation, and let's be sure they vote. Here are some of the facts:

The present supply of wheat in this country is more than 700 million bushels. When this year's crop, estimated at nearly 800 million bushels, is harvested, more than a 2-years supply will be on hand.

Wheat prices in United States are much above the world price of less than 75 cents a bushel. The U. S. price is supported by loans at 85 percent of parity when needed marketing quotas are in effect. If quotas are not approved by the growers, no loans are authorized for the 1942 crop.

CONSERVATION GAINS

For the 1941 program year reports indicate that about 4 million tons of limestone (equivalent) were used in the East Central Region. This compares with the previous record of nearly $3\frac{1}{2}$ million in 1940—an increase of one-sixth. About 450 thousand tons of 16 percent superphosphate (equivalent) were used as against the record 425,000 tons in 1940.

RIGHT SPIRIT

When AAA committeemen in Newton, North Carolina, were discussing ways and means of increasing the acreage of peanuts for oil, community committeeman J. E. Isenhour said, "We have a peanut harvester in our community that is mounted on rubber, and we will go any place in Catawba County and harvest peanuts. When Catawba County is finished we'll go into adjoining counties and harvest until the job is done."

REAL SHOWING

Committeemen who helped promote showings of the AAA motion picture, "HARVESTS FOR TOMORROW," will be pleased to know that it was shown in 352 theaters throughout ECR States. In this way it is estimated that between 75,000 and 100,000 persons saw the picture, including many townspeople who obtained a much better understanding of the farm program. Reports indicate that it pleased everybody — the distributors, the theater managers, and the audiences.

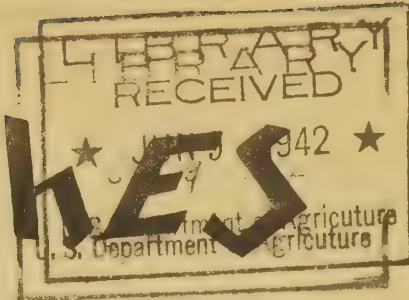
Now that the commercial showing has been completed, copies of the film are available to AAA committees and cooperating workers for local use. Requests should be made through the State Committee so that necessary arrangements can be made for the film and a projector.

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FACTS FOR Committeemen



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VOLUME III

APRIL 1942

NO. 4

WAR-TIME FARMING

Just as the automobile manufacturer has turned from the production of automobiles to airplanes and tanks, Agriculture has adjusted its production program to meet war-time needs.

Farmers in the East Central Region, and the whole Nation for that matter, are responding to the call for increased production of certain foods, for larger acreages of vegetable oil crops and hemp vitally needed to keep America's war plant running at full blast. This means that every farmer and every member of the farm family remaining at home must help carry Uncle Sam's war load. Much of the record production which is called for will need to be obtained the hard way as labor, machinery and fertilizers are not as plentiful as in past years.

It is fortunate that the urgent adjustments of production do not require complete overhauling of the farm plant as is the case in some industries. To a large extent, the changes are in line with long-term trends in consumption which have been actively encouraged for many years. Many of them are in the direction of more diversified agriculture.

Before Japan forced us into the conflict, six million farmers had already enlisted in a Food for Freedom drive. By November 1941 the millionth ton of lend-lease food arrived in England. It might surely be said that Great Britain was saved by American food. Meanwhile the volume of our food shipments has become a still larger stream.

As a result of cooperative planning by Government and farmer, the food situation today, both as to quantity and price, is favorable to producer and consumer. American food is a great and essential asset of the United Nations. Farmers who have taken advantage of the soil-conserving features of the farm program and have stored up plant food in their soils are now better prepared to produce for victory.

The drive to expand output of vital products as rapidly as required is one of the greatest enterprises ever undertaken by the United States. Agriculture is challenged with a most necessary part in this drive.

FACTS for COMMITTEEMEN

"PRIVILEGE"—NOT "SACRIFICE"

Americans have dropped the word "sacrifice" from their vocabulary and substituted the word "privilege" because as President Roosevelt said in a recent message to Congress, "free men and women, bred in the concepts of democracy, and wedded to the principles of democracy, deem it a privilege rather than a sacrifice to work and to fight for the perpetuation of the democratic ideal."

MAXIMUM USE OF FARM MACHINERY

USDA War Boards are being urged to make plans early which will result in the greatest possible use of available farm machinery in 1942. Because of the greater need for machinery on the one hand, and the smaller supply of new machines together with the reduced labor force on the other, increased emphasis is being put on "custom work" and other cooperative methods. Especially important is the need for getting maximum use of combines and other harvesting machinery.

HARVEST WINTER LEGUME SEED

With the supply of nitrogen fertilizers drastically reduced because of the war, farmers will want to study their winter legume seed requirements most closely this year. In all possible cases, the farmers should harvest their own winter legume seed supply.

Thick-growing, nitrogen-gathering winter legumes not only add needed nitrogen and humus to the soil but they also protect the land from washing and leaching during rainy months. Experiments have shown that crops following a good growth of legumes turned under have doubled, sometimes tripled in yield.

Under the Food for Freedom Program it is imperative that the farmers make best use of each acre. Lacking commercial nitrates, it becomes necessary for us to turn to legumes like crimson clover, Austrian winter peas and vetch in a big way. Because of the large demand for these seed expected this fall, farmers where possible, should save their own seed.

EGG PURCHASE PROGRAM

Through April 1942, about 14,000 cases of eggs had been acquired under the Department's price supporting plan from concentration points in the East Central Region, principally in North Carolina. Because of the more stable market, farmers now are receiving better prices and the need for these local purchases has been reduced.

FACTS for COMMITTEEMEN

FOOD AND THE PHILIPPINES

"According to reports, mule meat and rice was all our forces had to eat since early February. We just couldn't get enough pork and beef to them to do any good. And what happened? Their last counterattack failed. The men were exhausted. A shortage of food and sleep had sapped their strength. They stood like a stone wall as long as they had the physical strength to stand."..... -Fred Wallace, AAA Chief.

FARM PRICES 99 PERCENT OF PARITY

Increases in market prices of meat animals, cotton and fruit during the month ended April 15 lifted prices received by farmers 4 points. Prices of commodities bought by farmers also advanced so that the ratio of prices received to prices paid was 99 percent of parity. All major groups except cotton, meat animals and truck crops were still below parity. Prices paid by farmers for commodities bought on April 15 was 151 percent of 1910-14 average, one point higher than on March 15 and 27 points higher than in mid-April last year.

HILLSIDE MESSAGE

During a meeting of 134 committeemen in Wilkes County, North Carolina, T. J. McNeil, a lime and phosphate enthusiast, made the following statement: "In 1939 County Agent Dan Holler, Assistant Agent Jessie Giles and myself outlined in 20 foot letters 'LIME AND PHOSPHATE' on a hillside pasture of mine, and filled in the letters with lime and phosphate. This record has been clearly visible each summer since 1939 and is showing at the present date."

1942 PAYMENT RATES

Rates for parity payment and revised rates for 1942 conservation payments recently announced are aimed to help farmers use land, labor and equipment as efficiently as possible in producing the required supplies of farm products needed by this country and our allies to win the war.

Since parity payment rates for 1942 are based on farmers' returns for 1941, including conservation payments, there will be no parity payment for cotton or tobacco. The parity payment rate for corn will be 11.1 cents per bushel, and for wheat 13.5 cents per bushel. Revised 1942 conservation payment rates are: Cotton, 1.2 cents lb.; wheat, 9.9 cents bu.; corn, 5.5 cents bu.; tobacco, per lb.--Burley, 0.6; flue-cured, 0.5; dark air-cured, 0.8; fire-cured, 1.3; Virginia sun-cured, 0.6; peanuts, per ton (Commercial), \$1.25; potatoes, 1.8 cents bu.

WHAT DIFFICULTIES?

"Uncle Grant" Stewart operates a small farm in Wyoming County, West Virginia, and for 3 years, when filling out his Farm Plan, he ordered 5 tons of ground limestone. The only way to get to his farm is to cross the river in a small boat. This has necessitated hauling the lime to a point on the river bank from which "Uncle Grant" transports it across the river by boat, taking 2 buckets full each trip. He then hauls the lime some distance in a wheelbarrow to the farm for spreading. "Uncle Grant" says, "When the Government thinks enough of the farmer to make lime available, I am only too glad to get it across the river any way that I can."

MILK LACQUER SUBSTITUTE FOR TIN

With war limiting supplies of tin for coating milk cans, Paul D. Watson, associate chemist of Bureau of Dairy Industry, has developed a lacquer substitute for tin coating on cans. Mr. Watson's lacquer, on which he has filed application for public service patent, is made largely from lactic acid, obtained by fermenting milk sugar in whey, which is a byproduct of cheese and casein manufacture. Preliminary tests with this new lacquer, both in Bureau's laboratories and by can-manufacturing company, have given promising results. All ingredients are readily obtainable, and no unsurmountable difficulties in making or applying the lacquer are apparent.

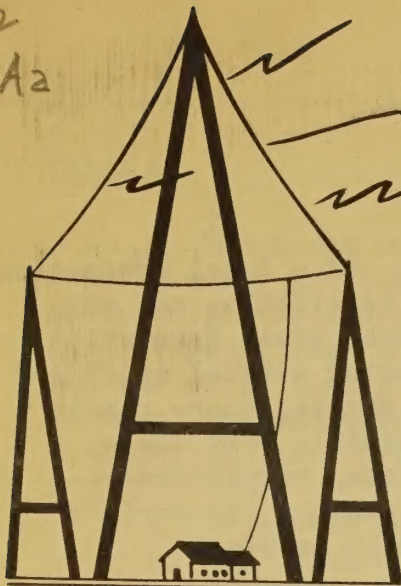
GOOD SHOWING

Reports for the 1941 program show that not only was participation higher than for any previous year but that farmers established new records for soil-building practices carried out. For the Region as a whole, seedings of legumes and grasses were made on 7,406,000 acres and there were nearly 3,000,000 acres of green manure and cover crops turned into the soil. More than 4,000,000 tons of limestone and 450,000 tons of superphosphate were used, approximately 6,000 miles of terraces were built, and nearly 10 million forest trees were planted.

1942 WHEAT LOANS

Wheat growers throughout the nation adopted marketing quotas for 1942 by a percentage of 81.8. The quota vote will enable the Department of Agriculture to make available loans averaging \$1.14 per bushel on the 1942 crop, which is 16 cents per bushel higher than the loan rate for 1941. Above 15 acres, wheat produced on acreage in excess of the allotment will be subject to penalty of 57 cents per bushel, one-half the basic loan rate. Regulations for 1942 will be similar to those of 1941.

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FACTS FOR Committeemen

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QUARTERMASTERS FOR DEMOCRACY

A dispatch sent from General MacArthur's Headquarters in Australia on April 24 read: "Bataan's fighting Quartermasters soured forever the Army's jibes about the Quartermaster's Corps being safest. Despite heavy shelling and bombing, they worked day and night. They fought like heroes against the main cause of Bataan's fall, the food shortage." There is a story of heroism--and the story of a battle that was lost for the lack of food.

For nine years, Hitler has been preparing for war. He didn't stop with his army. He tied the farmer to his land--not as a free man, but as a vassal of the state. In America, we have been working to make farmers truly free--free from fear and insecurity. Now these two systems are at war. Where do we stand? We are the Quartermaster's Corps in the army of democracy.

On the basis of 1942 production goals, 6-1/2 million quarts of milk, 5-1/4 million eggs, 134 carloads of hogs, 88 carloads of beef and veal, 40 tons of peanut oil, and 63 tons of soybean oil roll off our production line every hour on a 24-hour basis 365 days a year.

Our increased production in milk is enough to float the United States Navy; in eggs to provide cartons--the one dozen kind--stretching from the earth to the moon; in meat to pave a 4-lane highway one inch thick from New York to San Francisco and back to New Orleans; in cases of canned fruit to bridge the Atlantic from New York to Liverpool; in canned vegetables to build a double row of cases across the Pacific from Los Angeles to Vladivostok.

Why are we able to produce with this abundance? We're able because our farm program, an adjustment program, is run by farmers themselves.

Someday--someday soon, I hope our soldiers--the boys to whom we're sending food--those boys are coming home. Coming home to a country they've kept free. And we're going to say to them: "Thanks. You won--because you fought well." And we want them to say to us: "Thanks--we fought well--because you didn't let us down."

Fred S. Wallace
Chief,
Agricultural Adjustment Agency

RUBBER SUPPLIES

Take a look at the crude rubber situation. Of a total production in 1940 of 1,390,000 tons, 30 per cent came from territories now controlled by the Axis. Another 100,000 tons came from areas from which shipments are now uncertain--Ceylon and India--making a total of 97 per cent of the ordinary supply that is cut off. Of course, there remain sources in Africa, South America, and Mexico (Guayule). But these sources produced only 17,353; 17,600; and 4,106 tons, respectively--a total of 39,000 tons--in 1940 or less than 3 per cent of the world's crude rubber production. No real basis for optimism exists in estimates of our future supply.

TIRES AND TRANSPORTATION

When Americans realize that the world's largest stockpile of rubber is on their cars, they will agree that they simply cannot go on using rubber at the rate they are now doing. Our 30 million cars and trucks with their rubber tires must be used with utmost care. The transportation system of the country, especially that serving farmers, is closely geared to motor trucks and cars. Hence each farmer has a vital interest in the success of rubber conservation efforts. Farmers of the country are being asked to cooperate in a program designed to promote the conservation and more efficient use of farm trucks and automobiles and thus assure a continuous flow of farm commodities to market.

CONSTRUCTION LUMBER

The amendment to the War Production Board lumber freezing order permits sales to any person for use in construction or repair of buildings for storage of agricultural products and for packing, boxing, and shipping of such products, provided that a signed compliance statement accompanies the order. This permits not only farmers to obtain lumber for these purposes, but makes it possible for dealers to use farmers' signed statements to obtain lumber from mills. In addition to the provision making lumber available for storage and packing uses, certain kinds of cut lumber not now being used for war purposes are available for farm use.

COOPERATION NOW AND LATER

That food is a weapon essential to winning the war goes unquestioned. The job of providing it is not done until the finished product is before the soldier or civilian who needs it, and that job requires the combined efforts of farmers, processors, transports, and distributors, with full cooperation of Government. They must work together more closely than ever before, improvise, sacrifice, and abide by decisions related to getting the job done. Before everything else, we have to win this war, but after that will be the work of reconstruction and of feeding millions of hungry people in many nations.

FACTS for COMMITTEEMEN

THREE R's

The right crops, on the right land, in the right way. Conservation farming means growing the crops on land best suited for these crops. It means using the conservation practices that will insure the best yields--consistently, year after year--because they hold the water, the fertilizer, and the soil itself, in the fields on the land. Farmers all over the country have demonstrated how the various practices, used separately or in combination, have boosted crop returns.

No matter how bravely our armed forces fight, we will fail them if we permit failure on our farms. We can't trust to luck with mismanaged land. We can't permit waste of soil, seed, fertilizer, labor, or moisture needed for growing the crops that are so vital to our success. We must practice conservation farming for all that it is worth.

HISTORIC STRUGGLE

"We are engaged in a struggle that transcends the present war. The battle started when machines became important in the lives of men. It should be over within the generation following this conflict. The battle will be won when we have built up mass-consumption to a point where markets can absorb the output of our mass-production industries running at top speed.

"Full blast production for a gradually rising standard of living will be as necessary to win the peace as all-out production now is to win the war. It will be physically possible. Our number one postwar job will be to make it fiscally possible. If we can do that, private enterprise will enter upon an era of unparalleled activity.

"There will be complicated distribution problems to be worked out. It will be hard but it won't be any tougher than winning this war.

"The plain people of this earth know what they want in the post-war period. Above all else they want to be wanted; they want a chance to work and be useful. They want an income which will give them enough food and clothing and shelter and medical care to drive the fear of want from the family fireside."--Milo Perkins.

OUTSTANDING SERVICE

Possibly other county committeemen have as long record of service as R. T. Lewis of Gibson County, Tennessee, but not longer. Mr. Lewis was elected in 1933, at the beginning of the farm program, and has been elected continuously from year-to-year. Gibson County has 5,500 farms and during this period of time its farmers have applied 150,000 tons of liming material under the AAA program. This is equal to 50 trainloads. Community committeemen have helped extend this practice to substantially every farm in the county.

WHEAT INSURANCE

For the first time contracts will be written to cover a three-year period. Yields and rates on which contracts will be based will be those in effect for the first year of the contract. The insured may enter into a new contract to replace the one currently in effect any time during the life of the contract. The insured may terminate the contract for the third crop year to be covered thereunder by filing notice in writing with the county committee on or before the closing date for securing insurance in the second year of the contract.

Wheat insurance may be obtained on wheat farms in all states of the East Central Region any date up to and including September 15, 1942, or the date on which seeding begins, whichever is earlier.

1942 PERFORMANCE

AAA community committeemen are getting under way with the annual farm check-up on program participation. This year it's a doubly important contact.

Not only will these committeemen be helping their neighbors get maximum production this year, but the check will indicate how well farmers are getting their production plant ready for next year.

If a farmer hasn't used all of his soil-building allowance under this year's AAA program, the community committeeman will help him choose practices that can be used to get greater production in 1943 and on until victory.

In many cases, the committeeman can assist his neighbor to work out plans for more complete conversion of the farm to war production.

PIGS TO MARKET

PUSH THE PIGS, the Department says to farmers. The faster farmers can push the pigs along, the better for everybody concerned. You already know the reasons: around 40 per cent of our pork and 70 per cent of our lard are now going into lend-lease; packing and transport facilities would be overtaxed by heavy marketings in the usual peak season. In other words, the marketing season should be spread out as much as possible on the fore rather than the aft end of the season. But without sacrificing weight. We have to depend on lard for about a fourth of all our domestically produced fats and oils this year. The danger period will start around Thanksgiving Day. If you wait until then to sell your hogs you not only may have to take a lower price but you may have to wait your turn.